









# GRAT EASTERN AND CAL- DONIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

The first general meeting of shareholders in the above named Company was held at the offices of the General Agents, 20, Stanley St., at noon to-day. Mr. R. A. Hamilton Wilcox presided and there were also present Messrs. G. C. Cox, and G. A. Smith (Directors), C. Schwabach, O. von der Heyde, L. Lambotte, Th. W. Vogelzang, Ho Yook, and Krich Georg.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as you are no doubt all aware, this meeting is merely the statutory meeting of the Company, held in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, under which it is registered. There is no business before the meeting, and I have little information to impart, as we have done our best to keep you posted, through the Press, concerning all developments at the mines. It may, however, interest you to know what our acquisitions at present. Macdonald have been since the registration of the Company, originally our property consisted of the Great Eastern Mine, containing nine acres, and the Caldonian Mine, consisting of twelve acres, or, in all, 21 acres. We have since acquired a further 23 acres surrounding and connecting with our mines, some of which is capable of being worked by water supply from the creek, and others (including the Zulu Mines) promise to yield a handsome return. All this land has been secured on most favourable terms, the greater part indeed for the mere cost of paying and the licence fees. The Zulu Mines, for which we paid £200, a lode has already been struck nine inches in width, and estimated to carry 200 tons of gold to the ton. Concerning this acquisition we are informed, by Mr. George's letter, that "Mr. Cash thinks a great deal of the Zulu Reef that we are going to sink a shaft there also, for he predicts with confidence that it will turn out a great show. I am so pleased with this purchase that I have advised you to pay a great deal more for the lease, but it has been refused." I may mention that, according to our latest advice from the mines, the work then in hand consisted of one main shaft, 200 feet, in the Caldonian Mine; one underlying shaft of 150 feet from the present bottom of the old shaft in the Zulu Mine; and one main shaft in the Great Eastern Mine of 200 feet. In the next report from the mines we shall no doubt have some information of the progress of the work. When that letter was written they had only commenced sinking a few feet, and had sunk depths varying from 4 to 10 feet. Of course there is nothing certain in mining, and it would be folly to imagine that we shall meet with no obstruction, but, so far as our manager can reckon, our prospects are, in his opinion, very encouraging indeed.

The Chairman said that plans of the mines were now available for inspection by the shareholders.

This concluded the business.

## FEARS OF AN AMERICAN RAID INTO CANADA.

By some of our Canadian contemporaries fear is entertained of a sort of Jameson raid by Americans into the Klondike goldfields. The *Saturday Night*, Toronto, reviewing the comments of the American press, makes sure that Canada will have to fight for her existence because gold has been discovered in the far regions of the North. The paper says:—

"As justification for the annexation of Hawaii it has been set up that citizens of the United States are dominant in the financial concerns of that country. A desire for territorial acquisition burns now in the blood of the republic. It has Hawaii in hand and Cuba in view. With fabulous rich gold-fields largely held in possession by citizens of the United States with formidable Canadian forces to resist, or to furnish to the United States with the means of conquest; to inspire them, and the wild advice of the jingo press to guide them, what more likely than that adventures from the United States will undertake a sort of Jameson raid in the Klondike this fall or next spring?"

The paper then quotes from a San Francisco journal (*Town Talk*) as follows:—

"If the Canadians are to police the new mining country they must do so by the good-will of the United States. No Canadian constabulary force could assert control over the new mining camps except by the permission and with the support of this country. They could neither get into the camps nor get out of them without an American passport. It would seem that it would be the part of common sense for the Parliament at Ottawa to throw precedent to the winds and to pass an act granting to the United States police authority over the new camps. . . . Is not this a good time to resurrect the scheme of the partition of the North-west according to the line recommended by wise men in 1824? In that day, far-sighted statesmen thought that American territory, which was then known as the Territory of Oregon, should extend to the Russian frontier, and that Canada's western boundary should be the limit of probable occupation—say the 120th parallel to its intersection with the Rocky Mountains, and thence along the crest of those mountains to the 49th degree of the latitude. Such a revision of our northern boundary would conform to reason to-day, and would obviate the danger of a controversy in which grave dangers may lurk. If to command the acquiescence of our northern neighbors, it were necessary for the United States to assume payment of her national debt, political and interest, the territory gained would be cheap at the price."

Commenting upon this, *Saturday Night* says:—

"Let us suppose that a copy of *Town Talk* is placed in the hands of the adventurers who leave San Francisco and Seattle for the Yukon country, and conjure the impression made on their minds. They are further told that Captain Ray, with a company of United States Infantry, is on the way and will stand on the boundary line watching the mines from afar. Will the men not debate whether they have anything to fear or to hope from Captain Ray and his infantry?"

Our contemporary expresses itself confident that a conspiracy is on foot, in which several leading newspapers are implicated, to grab the Klondike country with the aid of adventurers. The editor says upon the situation as follows:—

"Twelve thousand American miners are to be in the Klondike next spring to defy Canadian authority and law. Of the one hundred and fifty Canadian policemen, 50 are to be sent to the Klondike, and the rest are to be sent to the Yukon. The Canadian constabulary in the Yukon are to be denied entrance through United States territory; a re-partition of the North-west is to be demanded, and, if necessary, a 'dame' will be paid for the forcible seizure, even up to the amount of the Canadian national debt. We must have the Canadian Government and its army to keep itself well informed of what is transpiring in the extreme Northwest, and to protect the Canadian rights in the Yukon. We may now have a greater force than the Yukon, something like 100,000 men, and we must have them."

# THE VOLUNTEERS' FIRING PRACTICE.

The following remarks on the 7-p.m. R. M. L. and Maxim practice by the Hongkong Volunteers at Stonecutters on 16th October, 1897, have been circulated:—

Bo's Batteries were brought up into action smartly and correctly; the intervals being regular, and the line well dressed. The ranging with common shells was on the whole well done, but was inclined to be slow, and the corrections were as a rule not bold enough. The laying was erratic, but this was due to the difficulty of laying at a moving object over the ordinary sights; the elevation was generally correct, but the allowance was not usually made for the pace the target was going, and for the interval of time between the order to fire, and the actual firing. With regard to shrapnel, the fire was not usually found. With this gun, the shells should be burst close to the target, say within 10 yards; but on Saturday last burst at far short as 200 and 350 yards. At that distance they would be quite useless. One or two rounds that were fired with the correct fuse, did great execution. The Maxims found their range quickly, but did not appear to be able to keep on the target for any number of rounds; this was due to a great deal to the smoke hanging round the adjoining bushes. On another occasion it would be as well to have one number posted with each gun as an observer, with field glasses. Considering the fact that this was the first occasion on which a moving target has been used, the practice may be said to have been good. There was a very decided improvement in the Fire Discipline, and the detachments appeared to understand it better. The Field Battery was no doubt handicapped in having one or two in the detachments who had not been through the preliminary 'Fire Discipline' drill. The results were satisfactory, one boat was waterlogged from a common shell fired by No. 2 gun; this would have sunk a European built boat. Another boat was badly injured by a shrapnel burst close up; and all the dummies except one were hit by either shrapnel or Maxim bullets.

By Order,  
L. A. C. GORDON, Capt. R.A.  
Adj. Hongkong Volunteer Corps.  
Hongkong, 27th October, 1897.

## THE CRIMINAL CODE OF CHINA.

It has been well said that the criminal code of a nation forms the true index of its civilization, and the Ta-Ting-Law-Code, or Chinese Code, is a notable illustration of this fact. Each one of its 205 octavo pages bears impress of the peculiar character and genius of the people.

The Chinese always talk of their Code with pride, but most of its provisions, when viewed from a Western standpoint, appear cruel and barbarous in the extreme. Torture is freely made use of to obtain evidence, and we look in vain for those excellent principles of Anglo-Saxon justice which every man is presumed innocent until he is proved guilty, and no man is required to incriminate himself.

The growth of a spirit of equality and freedom, upon which all true justice is based, is prevented by the division of the people into privileged and non-privileged classes, and the respect required to be shown towards Government officials and persons of rank.

The first regular code of Chinese penal law, Lee-Tue-Fu-King was put in force under the dynasty of T'ang, which succeeded to the throne of China B.C. 220, and its provisions and regulations took under the several dynasties of Han, Wei, T'ang, T'ao, Sung, Tang, Song, Yuan, and Ming, until, in 1547, Emperor Shun-Chi, the first of the Tatar dynasty of T'ang, now reigning, conquered the Chinese Empire, and promulgated the code which is at present observed.

Each Emperor, on his accession, issues a prelatory edict, stating the amendments to the code which will be acted upon during his reign; the custom bearing a striking similarity to that adopted by the Roman praetors with reference to the Jus Honorarium.

From the earliest of the edicts issued by the present dynasty we gather that the chief ends proposed to be gained by the adoption of a fixed code of penal laws were to "secure uniformity of punishment throughout the empire; to guard against violence and injury; to repress inordinate desires, and to preserve the peace and tranquillity of an honest and unoffending community."

To bring about these ends the code contains articles and tables, which in their complexity are like no many mathematical problems; it being necessary to take into consideration, not only the nature and degree of the crime, and particular circumstances of the case, but also the social class, age, and physical condition of the offender.

The severity of the law is always relaxed in favor of the privileged classes, of which there are eight, viz.: the privilege of the Imperial blood, connections of long service and illustrious actions; of extraordinary wisdom and great abilities; of seal and assiduity; of nobility and of birth. The father, mother, paternal grandfather or grandmother, wife, son, and grandson, of any person belonging to any one of these eight classes are also privileged.

Almost all penalties may be commuted on payment of a money indemnity, and the law is further mitigated by the granting of indulgences to offenders disabled by the loss of an eye, limb, or aged persons, and to persons over seventy or not more than fifteen years of age.

Timely confession, the restoration of stolen goods, or assistance in bringing accomplices to justice, always secure to the offender a mitigation of punishment, and, in many cases, a full pardon.

Children under seven years of age and accused persons over ninety are deemed incapable of committing any crimes but those of rebellion and high treason.

The crimes most severely punished are those known as "The Ten Abominations," viz.: rebellion, disloyalty, desertion, parricide, murder, sacrilege, impiety, discord in families, insubordination and incest. These crimes, when the offence is capital, are excepted from the benefit of privilege or any act of general pardon "in order that people may learn to dread and avoid the same."

High treason is defined by the code as "an unspeakable outrage and attempt to violate the divine order of things on earth." It is committed by any attempt to subvert the established government; to destroy or injure the person of the sovereign, the palace in which he resides, the temple to which his family is worshipped, or the tombs in which the remains of his ancestors are deposited. The punishment inflicted on traitors is extremely barbarous. All persons accessories to the crime of treason suffer death by a slow and painful execution. Moreover, all male relatives in the first degree at or above the age of sixteen, without any regard to place of residence, are indiscriminately beheaded. The remaining male children, if proved to be totally innocent of the offence, are sentenced to live, but rendered enfeebled by the manner of their execution. The public service in the military buildings of the palace, temples, and the great officers of the state, and the property of every descendant belonging to such traitorous offenders is confiscated for the use of the government.

Parricide is considered only one degree less culpable than treason, and is punished as a crime of the deepest dye; such a violation of the ties of nature being held to be evidence of the most unprincipled depravity. Any person convicted of a design to kill his or her parents or ancestors, whether a blow be struck or not, is liable to suffer death by being beheaded. If the murder is actually committed, all the parties concerned therein, whether principals or accessories, if related to the deceased as above mentioned, suffer death in a slow and painful manner, being cut into a thousand pieces. If the criminal dies in prison an execution similar in mode takes place on his body.

Murder, in all cases, is punished by decapitation. When committed with the design of afterwards mangling the body and distributing the limbs of the deceased for magical purposes, not only is the offender executed, but all the inmates of his house, although innocent of the crime, are perpetually banished. Persons giving information by means of which such offenders are brought to justice, receive a reward of twenty ounces of silver from the Government.

All persons rearing venomous animals, or preparing drugs of a poisonous nature for the purpose of murder, are beheaded; their property confiscated and family banished, even if no person is actually killed by such means.

The use of abusive language is very sternly repressed, especially if the offended person happens to be the husband or ancestor of the offender. Robbery and theft are severely dealt with. If the individual is ordered or stolen from as likewise wounded, the principal offender is beheaded, and the accessories are punished in proportion to their guilt. If any organized band of robbers, in an attempt to secure booty, burn a house or violate a female, the criminals are beheaded immediately after conviction, and their heads, as soon as struck off, are fixed on pikes and exhibited as a public spectacle.

If accessories to a robbery or theft, when it is their first offence, surrender themselves before information has been given to any magistrate, they are pardoned.

In passing sentence on persons guilty of theft the magistrate always takes into consideration the rank of the person stolen from and the amount taken. In ordinary cases the guilty persons are branded in the lower part of the left arm with the words "T'ao t'ao," signifying "thief," as a warning to others and a reproach to themselves, in addition to receiving corporal punishment, and, in some cases, they are exiled perpetually.

As to what constitutes a theft or robbery, and what is considered only the rule is that an open and violent gain consisting in robbery and private and concealed taking of what is not attached to the criminal purpose to the following manner: In cases of strings of copper money, utensils, and other easily movable articles of that description, possession must not only be obtained, but they must have been moved out of the place or apartment in which they were found; otherwise a theft or robbery of articles is only to be considered as having been attempted. In case of pearls and other precious stones, it is sufficient that they are found on the person of the offender. On the contrary, in the case of large, heavy articles of wood or stone, which the unassisted strength of man is not adequate to remove to any distance, they must not only have been displaced, but actually lifted upon the cart or upon the animal provided for their removal. In respect to horses, asses, mules, and cows, evidence must have been obtained of violation on the part of the offender to make himself master of them. Thus, if a horse is stolen and the thief is taken before he is responsible for the theft of more than one horse; but, if he steals a mare, and the foal follows, his offence is to be deemed as theft of both the mare and the foal. In general, when there are circumstances to trace, and witnesses to give evidence of the overt act, but not of any actual possession of the goods, the offence is punished as an attempt only. When actual possession is obtained, the theft of robbery is considered to have been completely carried into effect and punished accordingly.

Great care is taken to insure the health and comfort of the Emperor, and if any physician inadvertently prescribes and mixes the medicines destined for the use of His Imperial Majesty in any manner that is not sanctioned by established usage, or does not accompany them with a proper description and directions, he is liable to a penalty of one hundred blows.

The cook who prepares the Imperial repast must also be exceedingly careful, for if he introduces any prohibited ingredients into the dishes by inadvertence; or uses articles of food not clean and skilfully selected, or neglects to test their quality when cooked, punishment is administered.

Some of the provisions of the Chinese code are of great merit, particularly the one guarding against monopolies of all kinds, which provides that, if artificial speculations, using undue influence in the market, oblige others to allow them to advance their prices, they are to be severely punished. There is also a humane section with regard to the care of the aged, infirm, or destitute. Every magistrate is bound to maintain and protect all such people in his district, if they are without relatives, and should he fail to do this he renders himself liable to punishment.

The code contains many other curious provisions, but sufficient has been quoted to show how wise, for the most part, the criminal law of China favors the classes, and is too barbarous, severe where the common people are concerned, there are some sections not unworthy the attention and imitation of the enlightened and progressive nations of the West.—ALEXANDER SWINDELBURST in the *Law Times*.

**JOURNALIST'S BLACKMAIL.**

The trial of Julius and Morris Jacobs on the charge of "threatening to publish, and proposing to abstain from publishing, matters and things concerning Marcus Behro with intent to extort money," ended satisfactorily enough, as far as it went, with a sentence of twelve months' hard labour. But, after all, it only called attention to an isolated instance of an offence, justly described by Mr. Commissioner Kerr as "very mischievous, dangerous, and despicable," which is a matter of every-day occurrence in City journalism. Blackmailing, whether of persons or, as it more commonly shows itself, of companies, and especially now companies, is known to be the source from which the greater part of the so-called financial press derives its subsistence, assisted also by its counterpart—a perhaps even more despicable and dangerous means of livelihood—the laudation, for a consideration, of people whose reputation requires such facilities as the creation of a swarm of new papers, which are destined either to tell lies in the interest of some capitalist, or group, or to threaten to tell the truth about others unless they are "squeaked."—*The Economist*.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

JACKSON, Miss., September 18th.  
The determination of the people to enforce a strict quarantine led a mob to go out on the Alabama & Vicksburg railroad, west of the city last night, and tear up the tracks and burn a freight car. The railroad is accused of disregarding the quarantine, and has thereby incurred public displeasure.

LONDON, September 22nd.  
A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna says that the steamer *Tha*, with a crew of ten and carrying fifty Austrian passengers, was entering the port at Fiume, on the river Fulmar at 7 o'clock last evening (Tuesday) while it was blowing hard, when she collided with the English steamer *Thia*, which was leaving. The bows of the *Tha* were stove in and she sank in two minutes. Boats hastily put off and saved the captain and seven others, but most of the passengers perished. The cause of the collision was being investigated. The casualty took place in full view of thousands who crowded the piers in the greatest excitement and alarm.

BRINDISI, September 22nd.  
A cyclone swept over Savona and Lariano, in the province of Leco, yesterday evening. Forty persons were killed and seventy wounded. Twenty houses were destroyed, and telegraph communication is cut off.

HAMBURG, September 22nd.  
Torpedo boat No. 26 has been captured and sunk near the first lightship off Cuxhaven. Eight of her crew, including the commander, Duke Frederick Mecklenburg-Schwerin, were drowned. The Duke was born in 1871, held the rank of lieutenant in the German navy, and was a brother of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

A salvage steamer has gone to the scene of the disaster.

LONDON, September 23rd.  
The protests which the London bankers drew up at their meeting in the Clearing House yesterday against the policy of the governor of the Bank of England announcing a willingness to maintain a fifth of the bullion reserve in silver, was presented to the bank to-day. The resolution was accompanied by a formal letter. The resolution is as follows:—

"The meeting entirely disapproves of the Bank of England agreeing to exercise the option, as permitted by the act of 1826, of holding one-fifth or any proportion whatever of silver as reserve against the circulation of Bank of England notes."

"That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Bank of England, the Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

An organized movement has begun to induce other commercial bodies to protest against the announcement of the Governor of the Bank of England.

A high official, who was a participant in the negotiations between the United States Bimetallist Commission and the British Cabinet, said today to a representative of the Associated Press: "I fear the bankers will fight the government into receding from its stand for bimetallism. They have forgotten that parliament unanimously resolved on measures to secure a stable par of exchange between gold and silver, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, pledged himself to do all in his power to carry the resolution into effect."

The English public have forgotten, also, that ten of the fourteen members of the Agricultural Commission signed a report recommending bimetallism as a palliative for the agricultural depression in England.

"The public and newspapers seem to think that the government is influenced by a desire to secure the goodwill of the United States when attempting to carry out the declared policy of Parliament."

The Bank of England has increased its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

BIRMINGHAM, September 24th.  
The *Birmingham Post*, the organ of Joseph Chamberlain, says that the government of Canada will early in 1898 make large purchases of heavy field batteries and a number of defence guns, the latter being part of a new scheme for the defence of Montreal and the river below the city.

OTTAWA, September 24th.  
In regard to the statement made in the Associated Press dispatches to-day from the *Birmingham Post* that the government has a new scheme of defence, it may be said that the original rate of £3,000,000 made by the late government is not yet been expended.

The armament which has been ordered under that vote has not yet been supplied. There were, for instance, some guns ordered, and they are not yet to hand. Some of these guns were intended for Montreal. There is not any new expenditure. There will be no additional vote, but simply a fulfilment of the old order.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24th.  
Efficient work by the fire department in the face of an attack by a mob enabled the department this morning to save the main portion of the Bienville school building. After the mass meeting of citizens held last night the crowd gathered around the building and openly threatened that at their first opportunity they would fire it. The building had been put in preparation for the reception of fever patients. At midnight Sergeant Bloom, of the hospital, the Sisters and others had been warned to leave the building. They did so, and the building with a five-story front of coral all proceeded to the rear. The first neighboring engine had scarcely arrived when the horde was cut. Unless a company of soldiers protects the building it may be that a second attack will be made to destroy it tonight.

PARIS, September 24th.  
The *Figaro* warns the government that Germany is earnestly considering whether Europe should "allow the United States to drive Spain out of Cuba," and recalls the fact that the loss of 1870 arose from mistakes made by French diplomacy as regards Spain.

ROME, September 24th.  
There is ample evidence that all Catholics, even in the precincts of the Vatican, are by no means fully sympathetic towards Spain. The present crisis is forcing the fact home that it will not be altogether to the advantage of the Catholic church to champion the cause of the Spaniards on the mere ground of their fidelity to the Holy See.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24th.  
Lieut. Peary arrived here yesterday. He said to-day: "In addition to securing the meteorite I laid plans for next year's expedition, and when I leave about the end of next July it will be to remain up there until I reach the Pole or lose my life in the attempt. I shall stay if it takes five years to accomplish this object."

"Next summer I shall take my vessel up to Oborn Point and make that place the base of summer. On the last trip I made arrangements with Arctic Highlanders, a tribe of Eskimoes, consisting of 250 men, women and children, known as the most northerly tribe of human beings on earth, to put in this coming winter, obtaining seal, bear and deer skins for clothing, securing all the walrus meat they can for dog food. I also singled out eight young men of the tribe with wives, dogs, sleds and tents to accompany me to Sheppard Osborns Fjord, which is about 500 miles farther north than present. My party consists of a surgeon, physician, naturalist, and a crew. The rest will be to keep the lights and know how to drive dogs, and go hungry, and know how to get lost."

## THE POLICE SCANDAL.

### OFFICIAL DENIAL OF A RUMOUR.

A local print to-day gave publicity to a report which has been going about for weeks, that "ex-inspector Wichee, who is serving a sentence of six months' imprisonment for receiving bribes from a gambling house keeper, has gone out of his mind and is now confined in a padded cell." On enquiry the *Telegraph* to-day was informed by the Captain Superintendent of Police that there is no foundation whatever for the above report.

## NOTANDA.

### CALENDAR.

OCTOBER.  
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.  
Barometer ..... 29.991  
Thermometer ..... 76.3  
Humidity ..... 70  
Rainfall ..... 4.78

TO-DAY.  
On date of On date of  
to a.m. to a.m.  
Barometer ..... 30.03 29.91  
Thermometer ..... 78 70  
Humidity ..... 70 69  
Rainfall ..... 0.03 .....

TO-DAY.  
Friday, 30th October, 1897.  
Chinese—11th of 10th moon of 3524 year of K'ao-eh.  
Jewish—27th Heshvan, 5668.  
Mohammedan—2nd Jumada II, 1316.  
Sun—Rises ..... 6hr. 5min.  
Sets ..... 5hr. 45min.  
Moon—Maximum Illumination 5.18 p.m.  
High water—Afternoon ..... 1hr. 15min.  
and 10hr. 45min.  
Low water—Morning ..... 6hr. 30min.  
Afternoon ..... 5hr. 15min.

ANNIVERSARIES.  
1850—Portuguese frigate *D. Maria II.* blew up at Macao.  
1878—A deputation of Chinese waited on the Governor of Hongkong to present an address to the Queen.  
1894—French steamer *Mekong* wrecked off Point Smith.

TO-MORROW.  
Saturday, 31st October, 1897.  
Chinese—12th of 10th moon of 3524 year of K'ao-eh.  
Jewish—28th Heshvan, 5668.  
Mohammedan—3rd Jumada II, 1316.  
Sun—Rises ..... 6hr. 5min.  
Sets ..... 5hr. 45min.  
High water—Afternoon ..... 1hr. 15min.  
and 11hr. 45min.  
Low water—Morning ..... 6hr. 30min.  
Afternoon ..... 5hr. 15min.

ANNIVERSARIES.  
901—King Alfred the Great died.  
1844—Strike of all Chinese in Hongkong on account of the Registration Ordinance.  
1866—Great fire in Hongkong.  
1884—Collision in the Yangtze between the *Hanyang* and *Anan* lost of the former.  
1889—Canton of the British South Africa Company signed.  
1894 Fenghuang taken by the Japanese.

## MEMORANDA.

TO-MORROW, 31st October.  
11 a.m.—Cricket match H.K.C.C. v. the Garrison.  
3 p.m.—Entries for the Gymkhana close.  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of rare old Chinese porcelain by Mr. G. P. Farnham at his sales room.  
3.30 p.m.—Talk on Bicycle Tournament at Quarry Bay.  
All clubs against the Diamond Jubilee Fund must be sent in to the Hon. Treasurer not later than to-day.

## SHARE MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.  
Hongkong Banks 180 per cent. prem.; sellers;  
China Shares 3108, sellers; Docks 227 per cent. prem.; sellers.

## SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:  
English (*Rossini*) 31st inst.  
American (*City of Peking*) 31st inst.  
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 1st prox.  
Australian (*Avila*) 3rd prox.  
American (*Doris*) 9th prox.  
German (*Bayern*) 18th prox.

SHIPPING RETURNS.  
From 6 p.m. yesterday to 6 p.m. to-day.  
ARRIVALS.  
Lalimbo ..... steamer, from Singapore  
Tancorull ..... " " Singapore  
Systano ..... " " Straits  
Sopha Richmors ..... " " Singapore  
Frammi ..... " " Canton  
Kagoshima Maru ..... " " Moji  
Aggregating 9,877 tons register.

DEPARTURES.  
Socotra ..... steamer, for London  
Formosa ..... " " Yokohama  
Tahiang ..... " " Canton  
Drauwongsi ..... " " Bangkok  
Hongkong ..... " " Singapore  
Telarito ..... " " Sal, on  
Telarito ..... " " Canton  
Progress ..... " " Canton  
Aggregating 13,099 tons register.

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

IRMA (H.K.M.S.) ..... at Whampoa Dock.  
Shahal ..... " " " "  
Hollan ..... " " " "  
Kadara-Hind ..... " " " "  
Monmouthshire ..... " " " "  
West York ..... " " Cosmopolitan  
Slam ..... " " " "  
Chowfa ..... " " " "

## PAINTED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—24th September—Cam, Traill.  
1st October—Glenagarry, Strathgairn. 5th  
October—Commonwealth, 8th October—Ben-  
lodi, Ernest Simons, Pyrrhus, Irma. 15th  
October—Canton, Richmond, Port Adelaide,  
Bellona, Dorotha Richmors, Fry, and Octo-  
ber—Irma, Dintara, Tachin. 20th October—  
Pahing, Bayrui, Binalder.

HONGKONG—24th September—Fava, Sala-  
ma. 1st October—Dionis, Tunkan. 8th  
October—Erna, Harkish, Lomara. 25th Octo-  
ber—Glenagarry, 15th October—Alida, Sayha-  
ma. 19th October—Frammish, Kara. 22nd  
October—Shanghai, Lodi. 1st October—  
Pahing.

## THE AMER'S GUILT.

Professor Vambéry, writing in the *Faithful Lloyd*, raises several distinct charges against the Amer of Afghanistan. The Professor, who is in constant correspondence with people in Central Asia, and who also has at his disposal information received at the Salta's Palace in Yildiz Kiosk, accuses, in the first place, on the strength of reliable information he has received, the Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army, Gholam Haidar Khan, of permitting soldiers under his command, and their friends and relatives, to join the tribesmen and fight against Englishmen in Afghan uniform, and to leave Afghanistan under the eyes of the garrisons of Lalpura and Jalahad. The Professor further states that the Hadda Mullah, the heart and soul of the anti-English movement, is an Afghan of the tribe of Hadda, and still stands in intimate connection with the Court of Cabul, just as it is established that other tribal chiefs and leaders of the movement act upon secret instructions from Bala Hissar.

Professor Vambéry recalls the already proved fact that the Amer sold 80,000 rifles from his own factory to the marauders in the north-west of India at three rupees a-piece, and, though his excuse was that these were used upon weapons had been first offered to the English and been refused, it is nevertheless the irony of fate that this was English money with which the Amer's rifle factory was started, that an Englishman, Sir S. Pynn, was the manager of the factory, just as had been indicated of the entire civilising movement in Afghanistan, which was now used as a weapon against the Amer's protector and benefactor. Professor Vambéry also says that the Amer effected reconciliation with many of his enemies, and that he allowed a free return to several Afghan refugees—all this as a preparation for great things to come. He gave a friendly reception to Mohammed Hussain Khan, who, with Isahak Khan, had fled to Samarkand, and overhauled him with presents. He received the emigrant Said Ahmed with open arms on his return from Peshawar, and many other men could be mentioned with whom he made his peace, meanwhile abetting the iniquitous against English rule. The question is, Did he act as a Russian instrument or on his own accord? Professor Vambéry, having recounted the pros and cons, arrives at the conclusion that this time Russia is innocent, being better engaged elsewhere, in Siberia and China, and regarding the Indian apple as not sufficiently ripe for shaking the tree. It is, therefore, the Amer alone, says Professor Vambéry, and his insatiable love of the money, which is to be dealt with, and his spite to the Islamic world was the first warning.

NATURE SLOWLY MAKES READY.  
You have probably never seen a volcano in eruption. It is a magnificent spectacle. Where do all those torrents of red-hot lava come from? Nobody can tell, except that they come from somewhere down deep in the earth. But one thing we know, namely, that eruptions of any kind are a warning. Between while Nature is getting ready for them; she is preparing for the tremendous demonstration.

Just so it is with all her processes. In the cold of winter she is arranging the forces which are to make the heat and the harvests of the following summer, and so on.

From May, 1890, to February, 1892, is a period of twenty-one months. The two dates will remain clear in the mind of Mr. Martha Bowles, of 103, Langley Road, Morriston, near Swansea. For the first was the beginning and the second the ending of an experience which was had enough in itself, yet only the introduction to something vastly more.

It was like the time of getting ready for a great trouble to come.

Her first sense of this was indefinite and vague, like the low muttering of thunder below the horizon while the skies are yet clear. She expresses it thus, in the very words most of us use on similar occasions, "I felt that something was wrong



## Intimations.

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suffers greatly from extreme exhaustion and emaciation. There is no vitality, and recovery cannot be expected until the system has strength to fight the disease.

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is the most natural and most effectual remedy in the world for all phases of Throat and Lung Diseases. It stops coughing, relieves local inflammation, overcomes the excessive wasting of the system, and gives the blood strength. Its many uses in building up the system are due to its valuable nourishing properties. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—WATKINS & Co., Hongkong.

## THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Praya Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 27th day of October, 1897, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions.

1.—That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that James Berwick Duncan, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

2.—That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a new Company, to be named The Punjon Mining Company, Limited, with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have already been prepared with the privity and approval of the Directors of this Company.

3.—That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company of the first part and its Liquidator of the second part and the new Company of the third part be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized, pursuant to Section 149 of the Companies Ordinance, 1865, to enter into an agreement with such new Company when incorporated in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JAMES B. DUNCAN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1897. [164]

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FINAL BONUS of 25 per cent on CONTRIBUTIONS and a DIVIDEND of 25 per cent on Shares for the year 1896, will be PAYABLE on THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

WARRANTS may be had on application at the OFFICE of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board,  
N. J. EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1897. [1-m 1560]

## HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

INTERPORT MATCH.

THERE will be practice TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. All Shooting Members are requested to turn up to these PRACTICES, and send their Scores to the Undersecretary.

RIFLES.—Which must be returned after each Practice, may be obtained on application to the N.C.O. in charge of Store, West Yanks Matheson, near the Range.

A. CHAFMAN,  
Acting Hqn. Sec.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1897. [164]

## F. CAZANOVE, BORDEAUX.

GOLD MEDALS  
Bordeaux, 1882. Paris, 1889.

## LIQUOR OF THE REVEREND FATHER A. KERMANN.

This ELIXIR is employed with success to restore the FORCES OF THE STOMACH AND FACILITATE THE DIGESTION.

TONIC WINE  
Of the Rev. Father A. KERMANN  
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CREME DE MANDARINE.  
ATYLENE ANSETTE SUPERFINE.

Apply to Messrs. DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Hongkong.

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CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

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CREATED BY GEORGE GLASSER.

MARINE GLASSER and SPECIALIST.

Nov. 14 & 15, Queen's Road Central. [162]

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

## MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MACDUFF,"

to sail on the 30th October, 1897.

S.S. "CROMARTY" to sail about 4th Dec.

S.S. "SIRH" to sail about 17th Dec., 1897.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1897. [1359]

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENARTNEY,"

Captain Gidys, will be despatched as above on

TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1897. [1598]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

## MONTHLY SERVICE.

(Under Mail Contract.)

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Java Ports.)

THE Company's Steamship

"YAMAGUCHI MARU,"

Captain S. Kawano, will be despatched as above from

above Ports on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1897. [1619]

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND Ports, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN,"

Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd

November, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for

Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

M.E.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1897. [1616]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

## MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, VIKOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

(Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the principal cities in the UNITED STATES, CANADA AND EUROPE, in connection with the Great Northern Railway and Atlantic Steamers.)

THE Company's Steamship

"KAGOSHIMA MARU,"

Captain W. Thompson, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 4 P.M.

Consular Invoices of Goods for the United States should be in QUADRUPPLICATE, and one Copy must be mailed by the Steamer to the care of the FREIGHT AGENT, Great Northern Railway, Seattle, Wash.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1897. [1620]

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"TEUCER,"

Captain Riley, will be despatched as above on

TUESDAY, the 9th November.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1897. [1602]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## AND OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Lombard..... 2,580 | Tuesday... | Nov. 16.

Bramar..... 3,601 | Tuesday... | Dec. 14.

Allegut..... 3,654 | Tuesday... | Jan. 4.

THE Steamship

"LOMBARD,"

Captain C. W. Ralston sailing at Noon on

TUESDAY, the 16th November, will proceed to PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

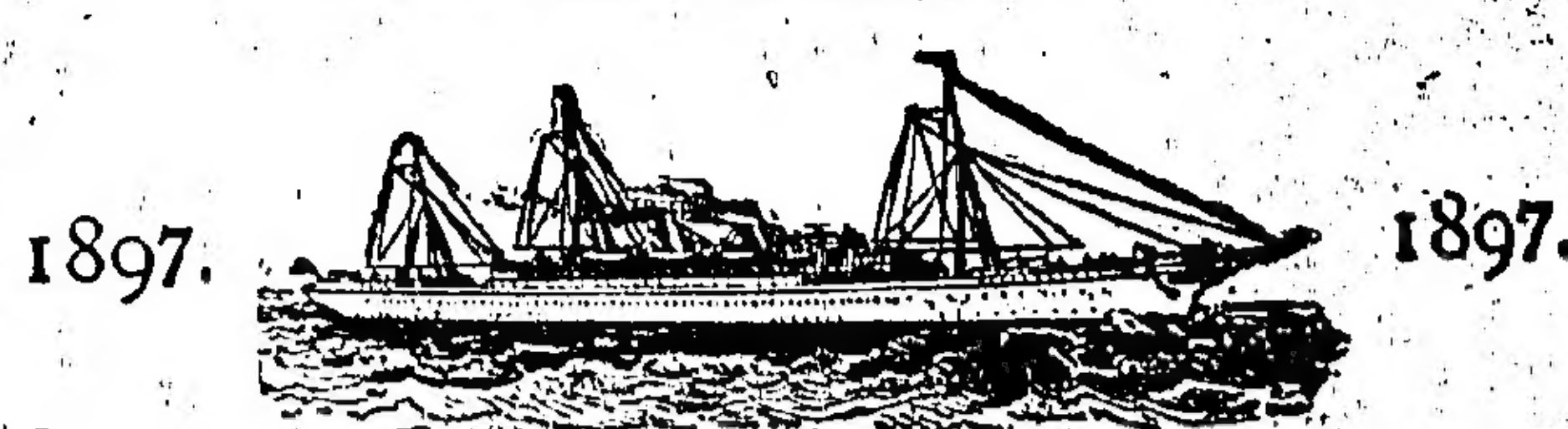
For further information as to Passage or Freight apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1897. [1558]

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



1897. SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

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Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 24th November.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 22nd December.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. H. Fyfe, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 19th January.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 10 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey (avoiding the rough passages generally experienced in the latitudes further South) and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIOUS OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

First-class DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Paddar's Street. [3]

Hongkong, 1st September, 1897.

## OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)..... Tuesday, 18th Nov., at Noon.

Belgia (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)..... Tuesday, 7th Dec., at Noon.

Coptic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)..... Tuesday, 28th Dec., at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"DORIC,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU on THURSDAY, the 18th Nov., 1897, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to destination in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1897. [16]

## WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS.

FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER, AND FEMALE AFFECTIONS.

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WATKINS & CO.,

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## Mails.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, FLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"THAMES,"

Captain E. R. Dorell, R.N.R., carries Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 4th Nov., at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. This Steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. *Peafowl*, leaving that Port on the 27th November, for London direct.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1897. [15]

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Sachsen..... | Tuesday... | 19th Nov.

Bayern..... | Tuesday... | 17th Dec.

Prinz Heinrich..... | Tuesday... | 4th Jan.

Prussia..... | Tuesday... | 1st Feb.

Sachsen..... | Tuesday... | 1st March.

ON TUESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1897, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain H. Seppner, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIAL CARGO will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on SATURDAY, the 6th Nov. Cargo and Spoils will be received on board until 5 P.M. on Monday the 8th Nov. and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 8th Nov. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 25 lbs and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1897. [1553]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

## VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.